DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 037 727 AL 002 359

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TITLE	Overlap in Professional Society Membership in the Language Sciences.
INSTITUTION	Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C. Language Information Network and Clearinghouse System.
SPONS AGENCY	National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	LINCS-1-70
PUB DATE	Apr 70
NOTE	32p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.70
DESCRIPTORS	Group Membership, *Linguistics, *Occupational Surveys, *Professional Associations, Professional Occupations

ABSTRACT

The definition of the potential user community is one of the objectives of the studies being conducted in connection with the Language Information Network and Clearinghouse System (LINCS) project at the Center for Applied Linguistics. As part of this activity, various aspects of the language sciences community are being examined, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Among the quantitative aspects is included an estimate of the size of the community. As most of the user community belongs to at least one professional society which has language science or some subfield thereof as its primary focus, the memberships of such societies is used as one indicator of the approximate size of the whole community. A preliminary list of these societies, however, is not equal to the number of individuals who belong to the societies, for many belong to more than one society. To determine the extent of the overlap among such societies, membership lists of seven societies were compared, five by computer and two visually. The overlap, much smaller than expected, was 10% to 23%. On the basis of the study the size of the language sciences community was revised from 175,000 to 200,000. An appendix by Carl M. Wilson gives a preliminary listing of professional societies in the language sciences and related specialties. (Author/FWB)

ED037727

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OVERLAP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP IN THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES

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With an APPENDIX

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LINCS PROJECT DOCUMENT SERIES / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION GRANT

LINCS #1-70 April 1970 NSF GN-771

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, 1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

ED037727

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To determine the extent of overlap among the professional societies concerned with the language sciences, membership lists of seven societies were compared, five by computer and two visually. The overlap, determined to be much smaller than expected, was 10% to 23%. On the basis of the study the size of the language sciences community was revised from 175,000 to 200,000.

1. Introduction

The definition of the potential user community is one of the objectives of the studies being conducted in connection with the Language Information Network and Clearinghouse System (LINCS) project of the Center for Applied Linguistics. As part of this activity, various aspects of the language sciences community are being examined, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Among the quantitative aspects is included an estimate of the size of the community.

As most of the user community belongs to at least one professional society which has language science or some subfield thereof as its primary focus, the membership of such societies is being used as one indicator of the approximate size of the whole community. A preliminary list of these societies appears as an appendix to this report. The total membership of these societies, however, is not equal to the number of individuals who belong to the societies, for many belong to more than one society. Statistics compiled by LINCS on the respondents to the 1968 circularization of the National Science Foundation's National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel (linguistics section) indicated that the average number of societies to which each respondent belonged was between two and three. This average was based upon a total list of sixty-nine societies reported. If society memberships are to be used in estimating the size of the community, it is necessary to determine the extent of overlap among the professional societies concerned with the language sciences.

In the present study the extent of overlap and its patterning among a small number of societies are investigated. The findings of this phase of the study are used to correct a previously prepared estimate of the size of the language sciences community.

The earlier estimate was based upon a logical (rather than mathematical) approach to the problem and is presented in both its original and revised forms in the appendix to this report. This estimate is concerned with a small number of societies, each of which was selected from the appended list of language sciences societies because it might be considered representative of a particular area.

2. Technique and Methodology

The methodology of an overlap study is theoretically simple: the comparison of one list of items with another to determine the number of items which both lists have in common. As a by-product of the comparison, the number of items unique to each list is also derived. Thus, if the first list consists of x number of items and the second list, of y number of items, and there are z number of items common to both lists, then the first list has x - z number of unique items, and the second has y - z number of unique items.

If the study involves determining the overlap between only two lists, then the task involves one operation, the comparison of the first list with the second, and may be accomplished by a side-by-side visual comparison of the two lists. If three lists are to be compared, then the number of operations increases to four: list 1 to be compared with list 2; list 1 with list 3; list 2 with list 3; and the three lists together. If, as in the case of the present phase of the overlap study, five lists are compared, then twenty-six separate operations are necessary including a simultaneous, item-by-item comparison of the five lists.

In addition to visual comparison, it is also possible to make computer comparisons. In any set of comparisons involving more than four lists of any size, the computer is indeed a necessity. Although various techniques, differing slightly from one another, may be applied in using a computer, only the technique which was used in the production of this report will be described.

As a first step, the membership lists of the societies to be compared were recorded on magnetic tape with a designator indicating the society from which each name was taken. Next, matches were made based primarily upon the last name, the first name (or first initial) and the middle initial. When a match on these items was

achieved, a secondary match was made based upon the city in the address. If the match was perfect, then the society designators were grouped with one of the names, and the duplicates were deleted. Counts were made of the number of individuals in each category (as determined by the society designators), and the results were used in this study.

There are two major problems involved in the use of a computer for this purpose. Firstly, because of the high cost of obtaining the membership lists and of putting them on magnetic tape, it was necessary to restrict the number of lists used in the study. Secondly, as the membership lists did not employ a uniform format, both manual and mechanical reformatting were required before the matching program could be applied.

3. The Societies Compared

The membership lists of seven societies were used in the study, of which five were compared by computer. The five societies were the American Anthropological Association (AAA), the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Association of Teachers of French (ATF), the Linguistic Society of America (LSA), and the Modern Language Association of America (MLA). To verify and supplement the computer study a limited visual comparison was then made using the membership lists of two other societies, the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese (ATS) and the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (ATE). To keep the data comparable, the membership lists used were those representing the first half of 1969.

The major considerations to be taken into account in choosing the five societies to be compared by computer were cost and applicability. Thus, one large society was included along with three medium sized ones. A fifth was included as its membership list was small and immediately available. With these limitations in mind, MLA was chosen as the large group, providing a cross-section of foreign language teachers; ATF was chosen to represent a specialized group of foreign language teachers which could be compared with MLA to determine the extent to which the two were in fact comparable. The supplementary comparisons with ATE and ATS were directed primarily to verifying the findings of the MLA - ATF comparison. LSA was selected as it represented the scientific linguist. AAA was chosen because it represented a field outside of the language sciences, but with a close relationship to them.

Table 1. List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Society
AAA	American Anthropological Association
ADS	American Dialect Society
ATE	American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages
ATF	American Association of Teachers of French
ATS	American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese
LSA	Linguistic Society of America
MLA	Modern Language Association of America

Table 2. Total Individual Membership of Each Society

Society	Number of Members
MLA	25,847
ATS	12,990
ATF	10,549
AAA	5,602
LSA	3,786
ATE	1,685
ADS	667
Total	61,126

4. The Extent of Overlap

The total membership for the five societies compared by computer was 46,451, of which 42,713 represented single society memberships. The remaining 3,738 memberships represented 3,498 two-society memberships or 1,749 individuals and 240 three-society memberships or 80 individuals. No one was found who belonged to more than three of the societies studied (see table 3).

Table 3. Number of Individuals by Number of Societies

Number of Societies	Number of Individuals
1 only	42,713
2	1,749
3	80
4	0
5	0

The total membership figure of 46,451 represented, therefore, 44,542 individuals, or an overlap of 4% (see table 4).

Table 4. Single and Multiple Society Membership

Society	Number of Members				
	Total	unique to each society	Shared		
			Total	with one other society	with two other societies
AAA	5,602	5,422 (97%)	180 (3%)	163	17
ADS	667	536 (80%)	131 (20%)	87	44
ATF	10,549	9,437 (90%)	1,112 (10%)	1,088	24
LSA	3,786	3,111 (82%)	675 (18%)	598	77
MLA	25,847	24,207 (94%)	1,640 (6%)	1,562	78
Total	46,451	42,713	3,738	3,498	240

If the figures were limited to the four language sciences societies with AAA omitted, then there was a total membership figure of 40,849, with 37,454 individuals belonging to one society, 2,103 to two (3,206 memberships), and 63 (189 memberships) to three. The total number of individuals was 39,620, with an overlap of 3% (see table 5).

Table 5. Single and Multiple Society Membership (Language Sciences Only)

Society	Number of Members				
	Total	unique to each society	Shared		
			Total	with one other society	with two other societies
ADS	667	538	129	89	40
ATF	10,549	9,446	1,103	1,079	24
LSA	3,786	3,229	557	495	62
MLA	25,847	24,241	1,606	1,543	63
Total	40,849	37,454	3,395	3,206	189

ATE and ATS were compared visually with MLA and LSA by means of a sampling technique. 10% (every tenth name) of the membership list of ATE was used in the comparison and 1% (every hundredth name) of the membership list of ATS. It was anticipated that roughly the same percentage of overlap with MLA and LSA would be found for ATS and for ATF, but that the percentage of overlap between LSA and ATE would be higher than that between LSA and either ATF or ATS. The overlap between MLA and ATE was expected to be comparable to that of ATF and ATS with MLA. It was found that 16% of the ATS membership belonged to MLA. The overlap in the sample between LSA and ATS was so small that the figures cannot be used to postulate the actual total overlap. The sample of ATE members indicated that 23% of the total membership belonged to MLA and 8% to LSA.

5. Results

The major revelation of the overlap study was that there is far less overlap among the groups studied than was anticipated. This is especially so in the case of the various language teachers' associations, and MLA, where it was anticipated that there would be a minimum of 50% overlap, and not the 10% to 23% found (see tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 and previous section).

Table 6. Overlapping Society Membership

Primary Society	Other Societies				
	AAA	ADS	ATF	LSA	MLA
AAA	---	6 (*)	9 (*)	133 (2%)	49 (1%)
ADS	6 (1%)	---	3 (*)	80 (12%)	86 (13%)
ATF	9 (*)	3 (*)	---	40 (*)	1,084 (10%)
LSA	133 (4%)	80 (2%)	40 (1%)	---	499 (14%)
MLA	49 (*)	86 (*)	1,084 (4%)	499 (2%)	---

This table shows the numbers and percentages of the members of each society listed under Primary Society which belong to each of the other societies. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest unit. The asterisk (*) indicates a percentage of less than 1.

Table 7. Distribution of Membership among Individuals Belonging to Only Two Societies

Primary Society	Other Societies				
	AAA	ADS	ATF	LSA	MLA
AAA	---	2	9	118	34
ADS	2	---	2	39	44
ATF	9	2	---	17	1,060
LSA	118	39	17	---	424
MLA	34	44	1,060	424	---

Table 8.. Overlapping Membership Between Three Societies

Societies	Shared Membership
ADS - LSA - MLA	39
ATF - LSA - MLA	23
AAA - LSA - MLA	13
AAA - ADS - MLA	2
AAA - ADS - LSA	2
ADS - ATF - MLA	1

Table 9. Overlapping Society Membership (Language Sciences Only)

Primary Society	Other Societies			
	ADS	ATF	LSA	MLA
ADS	---	3	80	86
ATF	3	---	40	1,084
LSA	80	40	---	499
MLA	86	1,084	499	---

While the low overlap in this sample indicates that the total community is larger than was thought, it also indicates that its interests are not so broad as had been believed. Table 4 shows the low percentages of overlap between most of the societies. It will be noted, however, that those societies which show higher percentages of overlap are those which are more theoretically oriented, such as ADS and LSA. 80% of the members of ADS and 82% of the members of LSA belong to no other society, compared with 90% to 97% single society membership for ATF, MLA, and AAA. AAA, of course, would not be expected to have major overlap with the language science societies. The low percentages of overlap involving the other two language science societies, ATF and MLA, are in keeping with the general tendency to single society membership observed in technical personnel in other fields.

It is also surprising that no one was found who belonged to more than three of the five societies compared by computer (see table 3).

6. Implications

The initial estimate of the size of the language sciences community are shown in table 10. If the findings of the research presented in this report are applied to table 10 and the figures revised accordingly, the modifications shown in table 11 result.

Table 10. Language Sciences Community (Preliminary Estimate)

Membership of 30 Selected U.S. Organizations Related to the Language Sciences

Estimated Total of Language-Science Membership Organizations in the U.S.: 60

Actual Membership		Estimated Number of Individuals in Each Category*
I. Linguistics (Core Specialties)		
LSA	6,400	
AmerNameSoc	800	
AmerDialecSoc	540	4,800
II. Language Teaching & Research		
(English)		
NCTE	123,000	123,000
TESOL	1,500	
(Mod Foreign)		
MLA	30,000	
NEA Dept of FornLangs	1,200	
AATFrench (ATF)	11,400	
AATGerman	6,000	
AATItalian	1,300	
AATSEEL (ATE)	2,000	
AATS&P (ATS)	13,000	
NatlAssnProfHebrew	200	
AmerAssnAdvSlavic Langs	2,200	30,000
(Classical)		
AmerPhiloAssn	2,000	
AmerClassLeague	6,000	
III. Speech & Hearing		
AmerSpeech & HearingAssn	13,000	
SpeechAssn of America	8,000	13,000

Membership of 30 Selected U.S. Organizations Related to the Language Sciences

Estimated Total of Language-Science Membership Organizations in the U.S.: 60

Actual Membership			Estimated Number of Individuals in Each Category
IV. Other Social & Behavioral Sciences			
AmerPsychAssn		21,000	
AmerAnthropAssn		5,000	
NatlSocStudy of Comm		1,000	
AmerSocAssn		9,000	30,000
V. Info. Processing & Computer Science			
AssnCompLings		554	
AssnCompMach	SIG/IR	812	
	SIG/PLAN	1,800	
	SIG/SAM	800	
	SIG/ART	400	
	SICLASH	2,150	
AmerSocInfo Science	SIG/ALP	89	
AmerSocCybernetics		250	2,000
VI. Physical Science			
AmerAcousticalSoc		3,700	3,700
Estimated Number of Individuals in All Categories (Allowing for Overlap)			175,000

*The organizations selected for this list were chosen, firstly, as representative of the categories in which they are listed, and, secondly, as groups in which preliminary investigation has shown least overlap in each category. The combined estimate of the total number of individuals having some relationship to the language sciences was arrived at both by the application of trends in overlapping already uncovered and by logical criteria. The membership figures for some societies include both individuals and organizations, which has also been considered in the generation of the estimated totals.

Table 11. Language Sciences Community (Revised Estimate)

Membership of 30 Selected U.S. Organizations Related to the Language Sciences

Estimated Total of Language-Science Membership Organizations in the U.S.: 60

Actual Membership		Estimated Number of Individuals by Category
I. Linguistics (Core Specialties)		
LSA	3,786	
AmerNameSoc	800	
AmerDialectSoc	667	5,000
II. Language Teaching & Research		
(English)		
NCTE	123,000	123,000
TESOL	1,500	
(Mod Foreign)		
MLA	25,847	
NEA Dept of FornLangs	1,200	
AATFrench (ATF)	10,549	
AATGerman	6,000	
AATItalian	1,300	
AATSEEL (ATE)	1,685	
AATS&P (ATS)	12,990	
NatlAssnProfHebrew	200	
AmerAssnAdvSlavic Langs	2,200	50,000
(Classical)		
AmerPhiloAssn	2,000	
AmerClassLeague	6,000	6,000
III. Speech and Hearing		
AmerSpeech & HearingAssn	13,000	
SpeechAssn of America	8,000	13,000

Membership of 30 Selected U.S. Organizations Related to the Language Sciences

Estimated Total of Language-Science Membership Organizations in the U.S.: 60

Actual Membership			Estimated Number of Individuals in Each Category
IV. Other Social & Behavioral Sciences			
AmerPsychAssn		21,000	
AmerAnthropAssn		5,000	
NatlSocStudy of Comm		1,000	
AmerSocAssn		9,000	30,000
V. Info. Processing & Computer Science			
AssnCompLings		554	
AssnCompMach	SIG/IR	812	
	SIG/PLAN	1,800	
	SIG/SAM	800	
	SIG/ART	400	
	SICLASH	2,150	
AmerSocInfo Science	SIG/ALP	89	
AmerSocCybernetics		250	2,000
VI. Physical Science			
AmerAcousticalSoc		3,700	3,700
Estimated Number of Individuals in All Categories (Allowing for Overlap)			200,000

In the first category, linguistics[1], the total number of individuals (4800) can be raised to 5000. The computer study indicates that there are 4,393 individuals who belong to ADS and LSA combined, with the overlap rectified. Extrapolating from these figures, 75% of the membership of the American Name Society may be assumed to belong to neither of the other two societies in the category, thereby adding 600 to the figure of 4,393 and yielding a total of 4,993.

In the second category, Language Teaching and Research (Modern Foreign Languages), the total is off by at least 15,000. The computer study and supplemental handcount that ATE, ATF, ATS, and MLA together represent 45,460 individuals, without even considering the other societies listed in this category. If the overlap is constant among all the societies listed, then the total number of individuals in the second category is approximately 50,000. This estimate allows for the fact that the more societies considered the higher the rate of overlap becomes.

This study of the extent of overlap among the professional societies concerned with the language sciences has resulted in a raising of the figure given to represent the entire language sciences community from 175,000 to 200,000. 200,000 represents a logically deduced and conservative estimate of those individuals who belong to the language sciences community. It is not meant to be a mathematically accurate number -- more exact data is needed for that.

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[1]The figure given for LSA in table 10, 6,400, includes institutions which were deleted in arriving at the category total.

APPENDIX

Professional Societies in the Language Sciences and Related Specialties: A Preliminary List

The purpose of this study was to assemble a list of the societies and membership organizations which have relevance to the language sciences. It was performed by one part-time staff member. Firstly, discussions were held with other LINCS staff members concerning the data elements to be collected. Secondly, a list of societies, was compiled from in-house sources such as the LINCS Proposal to the National Science Foundation for the period July 1968 through June 1969. Letters requesting information on the characteristics of the individual societies and on meetings planned were then mailed to those societies selected for inclusion. Of more than 50 societies from which information was requested, over 40 responded.

Thirdly, other available data sources were consulted. A trip to the International Organizations Section of the Library of Congress to examine their techniques for data gathering proved helpful. It was then decided that the best sources of data would be the publications of the various scientific societies, their journals, newsletters, bulletins, and publicity brochures. (See page 27 for list of major reference sources consulted.)

The criteria for inclusion of societies were that the society have a membership on record and that it have some concern with linguistics, languages, or closely related fields. The societies included in this list are regional, national, and international. The list of societies is divided into two parts, professional societies in the United States and professional societies in other countries. It contains the name, address, number of members, and titles of publications. Some of these data were obtained by phone for societies in the D.C. area.

Professional Societies in the United States

Title	Membership and Publications
Acoustical Society of America, New York, New York	Membership: 4,000; publishes Journal of the American Acoustical Society
African Studies Association, New York, New York	Publishes The African Studies Bulletin, Research Handbook on Africa, 1964 (a series of essays by specialists in different disciplines)
Alaska Foreign Language Association, Univ. of Alaska, College, Alaska	Membership: 100
American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 7,000; publishes American Anthropologist, a Newsletter, and Guide to Graduate Departments of Anthropology
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Urbana, Illinois	Membership: 2,200; publishes Slavic Review, a Newsletter, and the American Bibliography of Russian and East European Studies
American Association of Language Specialists, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 106 in 17 countries
American Association of Teachers of Arabic, Salt Lake City, Utah	Publishes An-Nashra
American Association of Teachers of French, Ypsilanti, Michigan	Membership: 11,400; publishes The French Review
American Association of Teachers of German, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Membership: 6,000; publishes German Quarterly
American Association of Teachers of Italian, Spokane, Washington	Membership: 1,300; publishes Italica
American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, Evanston, Illinois	Membership: 2,000; publishes Slavic and East European Journal

Title	Membership and Publications
American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Wichita, Kansas	Membership: 15,000; publishes Hispania
American Association on Mental Deficiency, Columbus, Ohio	Publishes Mental Retardation Abstracts, Mental Retardation, and The American Journal of Mental Deficiency
American Bible Society, New York, New York	Publishes Bible Society Record, Annual Report
American Classical League, Miami University, Ohio	Membership: 6,500; publishes CAUSA (Classical Action U.S.A.)
American Council on Education, Washington, D.C.	Publishes Educational Record, Special Report on Federal Programs, the Bulletin on International Education, Higher Education and National Affairs, Expanding Opportunities, and the annual Fact Book on Higher Education
American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, New York, New York	Membership: over 5,000; publishes Modern Language Journal and Foreign Language Annals
American Dialect Society, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 540; publishes Publications of the American Dialect Society
American Ethnological Society, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 625
American Folklore Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Membership: 2,000; publishes Journal of American Folklore and Memoirs of the American Folklore Society
The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc., Washington, D.C.	Membership: 633

Title	Membership and Publications
American Mathematical Society, Providence, Rhode Island	Membership: 12,065; publishes Bulletin, Proceedings, Transactions, Mathematical Reviews, Colloquium Publications, Mathematical Surveys, Memoirs, Russian Translations, Soviet Mathematics-Doklady, and Mathematics of Computation
American Name Society, Potsdam, New York	Membership: 950; publishes Names
American Oriental Society, New Haven, Connecticut	Membership: 1,700; publishes Journal of the American Oriental Society, American Oriental Series (monographs), and American Oriental Series Essays
American Philological Association, Smith College, North Hampton, Massachusetts	Membership: 2,000; publishes annual Transactions and Proceedings, Philological Monographs
American Philosophical Association, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio	Membership: 2,600
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Membership: 590; publishes Proceedings, Transactions, Yearbook, and Memoirs
The American Psychiatric Association, Washington, D.C. and New York, New York	Membership: 9,295; publishes American Journal of Psychiatry
American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 20,989; publishes 13 journals, an Employment Bulletin, and an annual Directory of members
American Society of Geolinguistics, New York, New York	
American Society for Information Science (formerly American Documentation Institute), Washington, D.C.	Special interest group for Automatic Language Processing; publishes Newsletter

Title	Membership and Publications
American Sociological Association, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 12,500; publishes The American Sociological Review, Sociometry, Sociology of Education, The American Sociologist, and Journal of Health and Human Behavior
American Speech and Hearing Association, Washington, D.C.	Publishes Journal of Speech and Hearing Research and Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders
American Translators Association, New York, New York	Publishes Notes
Archaeological Institute of America, New York, New York	Membership: 4,000; publishes American Journal of Archaeology and Archaeology
Arizona Foreign Language Association, Tucson, Arizona	Membership: 250
Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan	Membership: 4,200; publishes Journal of Asian Studies
Association for Computational Linguistics, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan	Membership: 554; publishes The Finite String and Mechanical Translation
Association for Computing Machinery, Ithaca, New York	Membership: 24,000; publishes The Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery, The Communications of the ACM, and Computing Reviews; Special Interest Committee on Language Analysis and Studies in the Humanities publishes Newsletter
Association of Teachers of Chinese Language and Culture in American Universities, New York, New York	Publishes Newsletter
Association of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), Washington, D.C.	Membership: 1,500; publishes TESOL Quarterly and TESOL Newsletter

Title	Membership and Publications
Chinese Language Teachers Association, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	Publishes Journal
The Classical and Modern Foreign Language Association, Atlanta, Georgia	Membership: 300; publishes The Arch
The Communication Sciences Association, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida	
Far-Eastern Prehistory Association, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii	Publishes Asian Perspectives
Indiana Foreign Language Teachers Association, Lafayette, Indiana	Membership: 300
International Association for Germanic Studies, Princeton, New Jersey	Membership: 700
International Linguistic Association (formerly LCNY), New York, New York	Publishes Word
International Reading Association, Newark, Delaware	Publishes The Reading Teacher
International Society for General Semantics, San Francisco, California	Membership: 5,500 individuals in 27 countries; publishes ETC: A Review of General Semantics
Laubach Literacy and Mission Fund, New York, New York	Publishes News Letter
Linguistic Society of America, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 6,400; publishes Language
Maryland Foreign Language Association, Rockville, Maryland	Membership: over 350

Title	Membership and Publications
Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 850; publishes Middle East Journal
Midwest Modern Language Association, Iowa City, Iowa	Publishes Bulletin of the Midwest Modern Language Association
Modern Language Association of America, New York, New York	Membership: 30,000; publishes Publications of the Modern Language Association of America (PMLA) and MLA International Bibliography
National Association of Language Laboratory Directors, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	Publishes The Newsletter
National Association of Professors of Hebrew, Lenox, Massachusetts	Membership: over 200; publishes Iggeret
National Council of Teachers of English, Champaign, Illinois	Membership: 123,000; publishes Elementary English, English Journal, College English, College Composition and Communication, Abstracts of English Studies, Research in the Teaching of English, and CEE Newsletter
National Education Association, Washington, D.C.	Membership: 1,200; publishes DFL Bulletin and DFL News and Notes
National Society for the Study of Communication, Missoula, Montana	Membership: 1,000; publishes The Journal of Communication and The NSSC Newsletter
Pacific Science Association, Honolulu, Hawaii	Publishes Information Bulletin, Review of Publications of South Pacific Commission, and Offset
Société des Professeurs Français en Amérique, New York, New York	Membership: 950; publishes Bulletin
Society of Federal Linguists, Washington, D.C.	Publishes The Federal Linguist

Title	Membership and Publications
Speech Association of America, New York, New York	Membership: 8,000; publishes The Quarterly Journal of Speech, Speech Monographs, The Speech Teacher, Spectra, and Annual Directory

Professional Societies in Other Countries

Title	Membership and Publications
Acoustical Society of Scandinavia, Stockholm, Sweden	Membership: national associations totalling 400 members in 4 countries
Asociación de Lingüística y Filología de América Latina, Viña del Mar, Chile	Organizes congresses
Association Internationale de Linguistique Appliquée (AILA), Paris, France	Organizes congresses; publishes Newsletter
Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom	Publishes News Sheet (2 a year) and Journal of Commonwealth Literature
Australian Federation of Modern Language Teachers' Associations, Victoria, Australia	Membership: 1,400; publishes Babel
Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia	Publishes Linguistic Survey of Australia
Canadian Linguistic Association	Membership: 500; publishes Canadian Journal of Linguistics
Comité International Permanent des Linguistes (CIPL), Nijmegen, The Netherlands	Publishes annual international Linguistic Bibliography

Title	Membership and Publications
Federation Internationale des Traducteurs, Paris, France	Publishes bibliography of translation, Babel: Revue Internationale de la Traduction
International African Institute, London, United Kingdom	Membership: 1,998 (both individuals and corporate) in 88 countries; publishes Africa, African Abstracts, Ethnographic Survey Series, Memoranda, Handbook Series, and Handbook of African Languages
International Association for Applied Linguistics, Paris, France	Publishes TA Informations
International Association for the Teaching of Modern Languages by Modern Methods, France	No regular publications
International Association of Conference Interpreters, Paris, France	Membership: 507 in 30 countries; publishes yearbook listing professional interpreters; handbook for conference organizers; handbook on vocational guidance; and Memento technique.
International Association of Conference Translators, Geneva, Switzerland	Membership: 170 in 7 countries; publishes Etude sur le marché du travail
International Association of University Professors of English, Dublin, Ireland	Membership: 360
International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore, Liège, Belgium	Membership: national committees and affiliated international organizations
International Committee of Onomastic Sciences, Lourain, Belgium	Membership: specialists in 47 countries; publishes Onoma (annual bibliographical and information bulletin); congress proceedings, Bibliotheca Onomastica
International Esperantist Scientific Association, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia	Membership: 469 in 26 countries; publishes Sciencaj studoj, Scienca Revuo (quarterly), Buleteno de ISAE (4-6 a year)

Title	Membership and Publications
International Federation for Documentation, The Hague, The Netherlands	Membership: individual or collective associate members in 35 countries
International Federation for Information Processing, London, United Kingdom	Membership: representatives from 25 countries
International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures, Cambridge, United Kingdom	Membership: national and international associations with branches in over 60 countries; publishes Répertoire chronologique des littératures modernes
International Federation of Modern Language Teachers, Vienna, Austria	Membership: 21 national associations with total membership of 25,415 in 19 countries; publishes Contact (annual bulletin)
International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Membership: 450 individuals in 35 countries; publishes Revista Iberoamericana, Clasicos de America and congress proceedings
International Phonetic Association, London, United Kingdom	Membership: ordinary, active and honorary members totalling 616 in 56 countries; publishes Le Maître Phonétique, The Principles of the International Phonetic Association, Miscellanea Phonetica
International Society for Ethnology and Folklore, Liège, Belgium	Membership: individual, institutional, and honorary members and patrons in 40 countries
International Union of Orientalists, Mainz, Germany	Membership: national organizations in 24 countries; publishes bibliographies
Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan, Lahore, West Pakistan	Publishes Roster of Pakistani Linguists, Linguists, Pakistani Linguistics Series
Linguistic Society of Europe, Germany	Publishes Forum Linguisticum

Title	Membership and Publications
Linguistics Association of Great Britain, Reading, Berkshire, United Kingdom	Publishes Journal of Linguistics
Linguistic Society of India, Poona, India	Publishes Indian Linguistics
Modern Humanities Research Association, Cambridge, United Kingdom	Membership: 1,000; publishes Modern Language Review, Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature
National Association for the Teaching of English, York, Great Britain	Membership: 4,000
Societas Linguistica Europaea, Kiel, Germany	Membership: 600; publishes Folia Linguistica

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